

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

A CERTIFICATE.

ANDERSON, S. C.,
SEPTEMBER 28, 1891.

I hereby certify that the Shoes manufactured by the ANDERSON SHOE AND LEATHER CO. are made of first-class material, that the workmanship is second to none, and that no pasteboard, wood, chips or scraps are used in their manufacture. The Goods turned out by us are as good as those made by any of the Eastern Factories and are fully as cheap, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have appointed—

The Sylvester Bleckley Company

Our sole Agents for the City of Anderson, and hope that the people of Anderson County will support a worthy home industry, by buying and wearing the Shoes made by the Anderson Shoe and Leather Company.

T. S. CRAYTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for this column should be addressed to C. WARDLAW, School Comm., "Lioner," Anderson, S. C.

When a boy ceases to respect his father the world ceases to respect that boy.

God has no use for a boy who does not love and respect his father, for God is our Heavenly Father.

We have not heard of a single person who is opposed to the method being adopted to secure longer school terms. We all see the need of a longer school term. Let us have it.

We are glad to see the people becoming more interested in having good and comfortable school houses. Good news comes from almost every section of improving the school houses and making them more comfortable before the cold weather is upon us.

The new school year is now upon us, and with it the responsibilities of duty and service. May we not expect from each teacher an increase of interest and energy. Do not be satisfied with your work, for there is still room for improvement. You are not yet perfect in your work.

After a thorough examination by a special committee, the Grand Jury says: "All the officers are well conducted, and are in good condition, showing the officers accurate and attentive to their duties." Thanks, we are one of these officers, and we have tried to do our duty to all without fear or favor.

We would again ask the Trustees to call and get the Roll lists from the Auditor, if they have not received them. After they are received look over them carefully, and add all names not on the list subject to pay rolls. This is an important matter, and we trust the Trustees will give it their special attention.

Mr. John C. Bailey, the efficient and most energetic School Commissioner of Greenlee County, paid us a very pleasant business call on Wednesday of last week. The purpose of his visit was to confer with the writer in reference to the Piedmont Graded School District. There was no difference of opinion between us. Mr. Bailey is exerting his best efforts to improve the public schools of his County. We are always glad to cooperate with any one for the betterment of the educational interest of the county.

Please give the meaning of the following terms: "cor," "in," "hospit," "man," "bas," and "nunc." D.

Cor; cord—heart; concord (agreement of hearts); cordial (heartly). Fas; speak; affable (easy to be spoken to); preface (spoken beforehand). Hospit; host-guest; hospitable (kind to stranger guests); hospital (a retreat for the sick). Mun; fortify; munition (a means of defence). Bas; basement (lowest part of a building). Nunc; nounce; to bring tidings; to tell, announce, denounce (tell full).—Teachers' Institute.

1. It is corrections have to be made in the reading class should be given immediately after an error has been made, or should they be withheld until the paragraph is finished? 2. Should third and fourth reader pupils be required to learn definitions such as are given some of the leading text books.

London, O. F. M.
1. It is usually best to wait till the pupil has finished reading before correction is made. 2. It is much better to develop definitions than to learn them from books. Would never have a dry definition learned till the pupil had been taught to understand the word.—Teachers' Institute.

1. What would you do with a pupil who is lazy and tries in all ways he can to annoy me? 2. How would you explain to a first reader class the difference between, during the last month, sold and delivered Furniture to Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Greenville, S. C., and sold at wholesale to a large number of Furniture dealers along the line of both Railroads.

The question may be asked, how can you do all this? The answer is plain: Experience! and buy in larger quantities than any Furniture Store in the State, and having selected the largest and best Factories to be found, and having exclusive sale of their goods. We can offer better Bargains than any one else. All we ask is to come and see our Stock, full of the best kind of Goods, (no shoddy good sold.)

We have fine Bureaus, full Burl tops, large fine glass standards, large boxes and brackets, for Five Dollars. The very best strong Maple Beds, with bracket rails and steel hooks, (no pine or poplar in any part of them), for Two Dollars, and EVERYTHING ELSE in proportion.

We invite everybody to come and see our fine line of goods, whether they buy or not. We would like to show them through, as we have some of the FINEST Parlor, Dining Room and Room Suites in the State of South Carolina. So come one, come all. Come everybody, to G. F. Tolly & Son's Furniture Store, and see the IMMENSE STOCK and be convinced.

Caskets and Coffins furnished Day or Night.

G. F. TOLLY & SON.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is recommended by every physician. It is known to all. H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 Murray Street, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY! CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL.

THOSE who have an eye for the beautiful should take a peep at my line of MILLINERY. I am prepared to furnish you with the—

LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES. Have just opened a full line of FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS, RIBBONS, and all material required to make a stylish hat.

MISS ILLIEN BOWIE, has just returned from Baltimore with fresh ideas for the Fall trade. She will be pleased to show you Goods, and will do her best to please her customers. Give her a trial and be convinced. My Stock of BRYLCREEM is complete, and I invite you to call and examine them before buying. But don't forget me when you want a Hat. These indebted to me are earnestly requested to come promptly and settle. Thankful for past patronage I solicit a continuance of same. MISS SALLIE BOWIE.

THE DRINK HABIT.

Can it Be Cured? What Atlanta Physicians Say About It.

Atlanta Constitution.

The question "Is Drunkenness Curable?" interests millions, and there is no subject to which newspaper space may be more profitably given, so long as there is ground for hope that the question may be settled in the affirmative. Happily, the doctors are agreed that many, if not all, cases of drunkenness are curable. As to certain cases of hereditary weakness, long standing habit and special physical derangement, the physician has different opinions. As a matter of information the Constitution prints below the opinions, briefly expressed, of four of the leading physicians of Atlanta. There are so explicit that comment is unnecessary. It is noticeable, however, that while the entrenched will is to be reinforced, there appears to be hope held out in these articles for a treatment entirely independent of the will of the patient.

The articles of Drs. Baird, Cooper, Olmstead and Avary will be found interesting and instructive.

Sometimes No, Sometimes Yes.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 5.—Is drunkenness curable?

Drunkenness may be a transient condition, and not a disease. Under these circumstances, the omission of the exciting cause—namely, the overindulgence in alcohol or alcoholic liquors—is succeeded by a more or less prompt subsidence of the symptoms of intoxication. Chronic alcoholism or habitual drunkenness may follow, as a consequence, the excessive and prolonged use of alcohol in any form. The habit of immoderate indulgence may be a result, primarily, of physical disorder, or of mental defect—of congenital or acquired—which, upon the one hand, provokes a morbid craving for the stimulant, and which, upon the other hand, weakens the individual's power to resist the inclination or to repel the temptation.

Fortunately this class is not numerous, for the prospect of a permanent cure in these cases is not encouraging. The forced withdrawal of the stimulant, even for a considerable period of time, could not likely correct the constitutional infirmity or materially increase the individual's power of resistance. The drinking habit may be formed without pre-existing physical or mental derangement, but the excessive and protracted use of alcohol is often followed by disease or by structural changes or degeneration in the tissues of the brain, especially in the brain stem, in other parts of the nervous system, some of which changes are incurable, and any of which may, perhaps, become so.

In this class of cases the possibility of effecting a cure depends in a large degree upon the character and the extent of the resulting lesion. The damage may not be of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of restoration, and if the lesion can be surrounded by proportions in the brain, and, when required, be placed under suitable restraint, recovery in many—in most—cases may be confidently expected.

In extreme cases, however, the perceptions may be so blunted, the intellect may be so warped, the emotions may be so confused, the volition may be so enfeebled—in a word, all of the faculties and forces of the mind may be so oppressed and distorted, while in other cases it is so utterly and rendered utterly incapable of regulating his passion or of controlling his appetite.

On the contrary, it is undoubtedly true, that even after the long continued abuse of alcoholic stimulants, the habit may be abandoned, the taste for strong drink may cease and restoration to a life of sobriety may ensue.

This result may be reached without extraordinary aid, but favorable environments, judicious management, and the employment of appropriate remedial agents adapted to the individual circumstances and conditions contribute directly and powerfully to the successful accomplishment of this end.

Thus, it will be perceived that drunkenness, even in its worst forms, and yet more in its milder manifestations, is amenable to treatment, while in other cases it is so utterly and rendered utterly incapable of regulating his passion or of controlling his appetite.

As to the cost of the work that has been done, and that which is yet to be done, to which will be added the many thousands that will have to be expended in machinery, utensils and the hundred and one other things that will yet be required to fit the Clemson College, for use of them in charge, it is too early to give them out, but that it will be a large sum no one can doubt who has seen anything of the plans and the amount of labor required to carry on the work. It is one of the questions left for the future to solve.—Pickett Sentinel.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.

"No wonder the papers talk about political extravagance," said Mrs. Gilbody. "Didn't I hear my husband talking the other day about a convention that wanted a silver platform?"

—Henry S. Bragg, colored, is the possessor of the greatest curiosity ever before exhibited in Lincoln County. It is a double lamb, born some time since on the farm of Colonel Bragg's Hall, in this County. The lamb, or lambs, it is hard to tell which, lived but a short time after birth, and may be described as follows: The monstrosity has one head, four ears, eight legs, one body until midway, then two. The body is natural about half its length, when it divides, the remainder being two separate and perfectly formed bodies. About where the shoulders should be is the breast of one of the lambs, and here two perfect legs come out and bend backward. Instead of the shoulders is a breast out of which comes two legs. It is beyond doubt the greatest curiosity of the kind ever seen in this section and hundreds have called to see it.—Toy (Mo.) Times.

A MILLION A YEAR

Southern Planters Can Save by a New Invention.

Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most important inventions of the age, which will cause a revolution in the cotton world and which will save from one to two and a half million dollars a year to the planters of Georgia, and from seven to twenty million dollars annually to the South, is an exhibition at the Piedmont exposition and is daily attracting the deepest interest of visitors. Indeed, there is no other industrial display there which draws so much attention as this, the Rembert cotton compressor.

By a process simple in principle and using no more power than is required for the plantation bale, this compress turns out a bale of less bulk, greater density and more even and smooth exterior, than the large steam compresses make. The invention is intended to take the place of both the plantation press of to-day and the big compress scattered over the country. And it is going to do that. Substituted for the ordinary plantation press, it will take the cotton right from the gin and turn out a five hundred-pound bale as small as, if not smaller, than a bale that has been crushed in the powerful hydraulic presses, such as there are here in Atlanta, and at Macon, Augusta and elsewhere. A bale from the Rembert roller compress is ready to be put on the cars and shipped direct to Manchester. It never goes into the huge compress and that charge and the expense of unloading and re-loading are saved. In fact, it just goes away with one set of middle men altogether.

The machine is a Texas invention. It was patented last November and last February. It has been exhibited in Galveston, and the owners of the large compresses there say that it solves the problem of making a compressed bale at the country gin, and does the work of the great compress. There is a big saving in the expense of getting the bale to market.

A hundred or more planters stop every day and make a careful study of the compress at the exposition. It does its work in the most perfect manner and is the admiration of all who see it and can appreciate it.

There is no secret about the principle, which any one can see and understand in a moment. Without going into a minute description of the machine, it is enough to say that as the cotton is ginned it passes between two rollers which press the air out of it and make the cotton into a soft web which falls layer upon layer into the press. The web is smooth and even, and the bale is a delight to the spinners.

The rollers really do the compressing. After the cotton goes into the press no more power is needed on the screw than is required to make the plantation bale. And the bale that comes out of this press is a beauty!

It is completely covered with bagging, and though it has one more tie than the old process, being less in bulk, saves ten feet in ties and a yard of bagging on every bale. There is quite a pile of bales made by this compress in machinery hall and every one is handsome. The bales range in weight from 470 to 501 pounds and are the prettiest eyes ever laid on.

This compress is bound to introduce itself. A ginner, who was looking at it a few days ago, said that it would save him \$2,500 a year and be applied for one on the spot.

To the planter, this roller process ranks in value right alongside of the gin. In a few years the process is bound to be the universal process. To the railroads it will be a great blessing because the bales being less than half the size of the plantation bales, only half so many cars will be needed for hauling them. Then as they are uniform in size they can be stored to better advantage in the ships and a larger cargo of them can be carried.

The invention is a perfect success and is one of the most reliable of the age. As a labor saving and cost reducing machine it is invaluable.

THE DIRECT BENEFITS.

Regarding some and mentioning others anew are the direct benefits to be gained by the adoption of this roller process:

1. A saving of labor at the ginhouse, as the process is automatic throughout; the cotton not being touched by hand from the time it enters the gin until it is ready for the bales to be tied. It is claimed that the services of two hands are dispensed with, the work of picking the lint from the baling box being automatic.

2. Great saving in insurance. This process has been investigated by numbers of insurance companies representing fire and marine companies, both foreign and domestic, and from their opinions, freely expressed, as to the great improvement in the risk, this company confidently believes that rates now prevailing will be reduced at least one half on ginning establishments where the Rembert process is used.

3. Ease of handling and saving of room. This needs no explanation, when it is considered that the Rembert bale is less than half the size of the common bale, therefore occupying only half the space in wagons, warehouses, freight cars, etc., which the plantation bale requires.

4. Its compact size enables it to be entirely covered with bagging, and it is therefore much better protected in every way, and less liable to fire, or damage in handling, or transportation.

5. By this process the cotton is laid evenly in the bale and draws a good sample. Competent judges claim that it samples at least half a grade higher than the same cotton prepared in the usual way. The process is a desirable one every respect, and its attractive appearance and evident humanity from damage cannot fail to secure preference for it over the ordinary bale, both from shippers and consumers.

6. More cotton per gin can be made by this process than by any other, the full capacity of the gin being utilized, and the bale is not so filled in the baling box, but of a separate web, the gin does not have to wait for the box to be cleared.

HEADACHES AND FEVERS.

To Dispel Colic.

Hunter, P. Cooper, M. D.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

In Southeastern Russia, where dogs are noted for their sagacity, and are made to do many useful things, the peasants, to get rid of the dogs, have caused the peasants to kill them for food.

SWINDLING NEGROES.

The Lowryville correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer relates as follows:

Some time last spring a medicine wagon remained here for a week or two selling medicine. No one supposed they met with any success. They were very reticent with the white citizens, and confined their business exclusively to the negroes. The fact has been developed that they sold almost entirely on credit, taking a mortgage on a pig, calf or poultry, as the ignorant dupes were led to believe. The collector was here on the 17th inst., and early in the morning the negroes began to flock in and the collector was kept busy tearing the mortgages out of his book until the middle of the evening. The crowd reminded one of election day in the good old times, and it is estimated that the fellow collected six or seven hundred dollars in amounts ranging from \$1 to \$10. Runners had been sent all over the country notifying the negroes that "their paper" was due, and those who could not pay were very uneasy. After a good deal of money had been collected, one of our citizens got hold of one of the mortgages, and at once saw through the whole scheme. The mortgage not only covered the calf, pig, chicken, etc., that was understood in the verbal agreement, but there is a printed clause which enumerates every known article of household and kitchen furniture, and winds up with a sweeping stake of greendines, which includes "everything else owned, or in our possession, herein described or not."

The poor dupes were advised not to pay another dollar, as the mortgages were fraudulent, and the swindler was notified to make himself scarce, which he did without standing on the order of his going, and without paying those who had served him as runners. Many of the negroes unable to pay wanted to return the goods—a bottle of pills worth twenty cents for which they agreed to pay a dollar—but of course the fellow refused to take them back.

THE ROCK OF MOSES.

How many readers know that what is believed to be the identical rock struck by Moses, when he commanded water of the famishing thousands who were wandering in the wilderness, is still to be seen, as natural as it was in the days of the great law-giver? Dr. Thomas Shaw, of D. D., at one time, the greatest of Egypt, and of the greatest of the Seventeenth Century travelers, gives this description of it on page 352 of his travels.

"It is a block of granite marble, about six yards square, variously known as the 'Rock of Horeb,' 'Rock of Massah,' and 'Stone of Moses.' It lies towering and loose in the Valley of Rephidim, and seems to have formerly belonged to Mount Sinai, which hangs in a variety of precipices all over the plain. The waters which flowed out and the streams which flowed vital (Psalm Lxxvii, 20), have flowed across one corner of this rock a channel about two inches deep and twenty inches wide, which is now crusted all over like the inside of a teakettle that has been long in use. Besides several mossy productions which are still preserved by the dew, we see all over this mountain four or five inches in diameter, lively tokens of there having been some fountains."

Dr. Peck's description of the "Rock of Moses," and that of "Pietro of Egypt," both of which the reader may find in Bishop Doane's "Journal of a Trip from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai," page 14, second edition, corresponds with the above in every essential feature.

THE EXIT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

OBEN, N. J., Oct. 25.—Steam locomotives have had their day, and electric motors will take their place. This new device for driving trains of railroad cars at a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour is the invention of Thomas A. Edison. The Wizard of the Electric Field has completed his motor, tested it, and is assured of its completeness, and backed by Henry Villard, the well-known New Yorker, will operate a railroad between Milwaukee and Chicago with electricity. Thus the era of steam locomotives, those tremendous machines that have been the wonder of this age, will end on the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Mr. Edison talked freely of the electric motor yesterday, and said it would displace the locomotive for three reasons, viz: it is speedier, safer and cheaper.

"It will get one horse power," he remarked, "out of from one to two pounds of cheap coal, whereas six pounds of expensive coal are used to make one horse power in a steam locomotive."

"It will carry a load of 100 miles or over 200 miles an hour, while it strains a locomotive to cover sixty miles in that time."

"The motor will be safer for the reason that by means of an indicator in the power-houses which supply the electric current the exact location of every train on the road will be known at every moment. That will be an absolutely perfect 'block system,' and will insure perfect safety so far as collisions of trains are concerned. This will also be a saving of expense in maintaining the road."

Mr. Edison said the trains would be run by electricity furnished the motor from stationary power-houses. The current will pass from the stationary engine to a central rail between the tracks, thence through the mechanism attached to the bottom of the cars or motor. A freight train, of course, would need a motor because of the number of cars, although a single passenger car could be run by its own motor beneath it—thence to the wheels, and thence back by the side rails to the power house or stationary engine. Three stationary engines, each with a horse power of 10,000 or 15,000, would run the whole Pennsylvania Railroad system between here and Philadelphia.

"For practical purposes I feel sure that a 100 pound rail on a rock ballasted track would stand the speed of 100 miles an hour. The train will be stopped by air brakes, the same as now. On the road between Milwaukee and Chicago we will run trains every twenty minutes at the lightning speed of not less than 100 miles an hour."

"A pressure a little heavier than the one I use would make a horse lift his foot so," Mr. Edison lifted one of his own feet about a half an inch from the office floor, "but the pressure I do use a horse wouldn't feel at all, nor would a man. You see, I employ the heavy current with the low pressure. That is the whole secret of safety. The principle is this, that a stream of water 100 feet wide which falls a foot gives the same power as a stream one foot wide and falls 100 feet. The wide stream is my way."

The third rail for street railways will be discarded. Mr. Edison says the difficulty of picking the current out of the mud has been solved. There is absolutely no danger to vehicles, pedestrians or horses.

Mr. Edison said that if the Chicago road was the success anticipated, Mr. Villard would undoubtedly put the electric motors on the N. Western Pacific for carrying freight and passenger traffic.

What Plants Live Upon.

Trees and plants don't grow out of the ground, as most people vainly talk, but directly out of the air; and when they die or get consumed, they return once more to the atmosphere from which they were taken. Trees undeniably eat carbon. Of course, therefore, all the ordinary, unscientific conceptions of how plants feed are absolutely erroneous. Vegetable physiology, indeed, got beyond these conceptions a good hundred years ago. But it usually takes a hundred years for the world at large to make up its leeway.

Trees don't suck up their nutriment by the roots, they don't derive their food from the soil, they don't need to be fed, like babies through a tube, with terrestrial solids. The solitary instance of an orchid being hung up by a string in a conservatory on a piece of brick, ought to be sufficient to give disproof to this strange illusion—if people ever thought; but, of course they don't think. The true mouths and stomachs of plants are not to be found in the roots, but in the green leaves; their true food is not to be sucked from the soil, but inhaled through tiny channels from the air; the mass of their material is carbon, and that carbon the leaves themselves drink in, by a thousand small green mouths, from the atmosphere around them.

But how about the juice, the sap, the qualities of the soil, the manure required? Is the incredulous cry of the people. What is the use of the roots, especially of the rootlets, if they are not the mouths and supply tubes of the plants?

The plant requires drink as well as food and the roots are the mouths that supply it with water. They also suck up a few other things as well, which are necessary indeed, but far from forming the bulk of the nutriment. That is to say some parasitic plants are practically all intents and purposes, animals.

To put it briefly, every plant has one set of aerial mouths to suck in carbon, and many plants have another set of subterranean mouths as well, to suck up water and mineral constituents. The young plants being supplied with water by their roots, and with carbon by the air around, have all the little they need below, and grow and thrive in these conditions wonderfully. But if you were to cover them up with an airtight glass case, so as to exclude fresh air, they'd shrivel up at once for want of carbon, which is their solid food, as the water is their liquid.

The way the plant really eats is little known to gardeners, but is very interesting. All over the surface of the green leaf lie scattered dozens of tiny mouths or apertures, each of them guarded by two small puffed up lips, which have a redolent human appearance when seen through a simple microscope. When conditions of air and moisture are favorable, these lips open visibly, and the plant eats its food in abundance from the air around them. A series of pipes conveys the gaseous food thus supplied to the upper surface of the leaf, where the sunlight falls upon it. When the sunlight shines upon this mysterious chlorophyll it covers, the oxygen from the carbon that is the whole process of feeding in plants; they eat carbonic acid, digest in their leaves, get rid of the oxygen with which it was formerly combined, and keep the carbon stored up for their own purposes.—Cornhill.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Swelled Feet, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Croup, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures—Itches, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale Hill Bros.